

**Massachusetts**  
**Occupational Injuries and Illnesses**  
As Compiled by  
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety  
and the U.S. Department of Labor



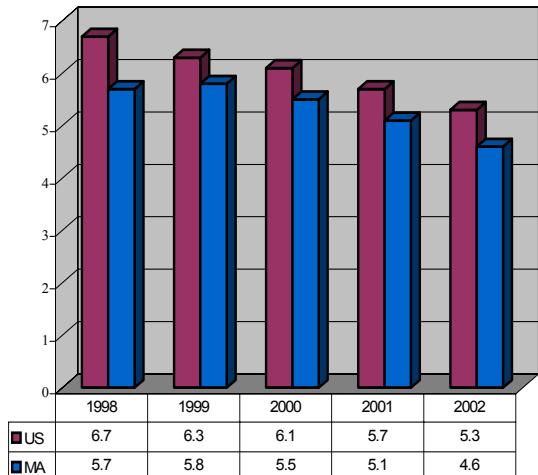
## 2002 Report – All Industries

### Major Industries in Massachusetts

- ◆ Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
- ◆ Construction
- ◆ Manufacturing
- ◆ Transportation and Public Utilities
- ◆ Wholesale and Retail Trade
- ◆ Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
- ◆ Services

### Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Private Industry, MA & US 1998-2002



### Injury and Illness Numbers

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2002 was 108,900

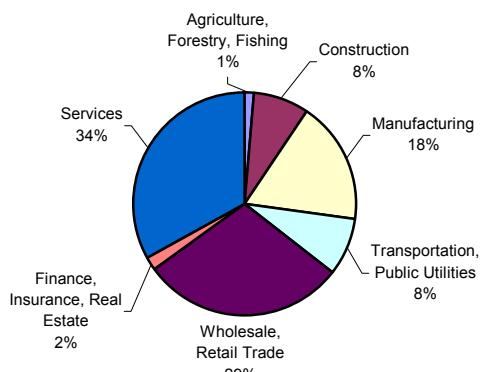
- Services had the highest number of injuries and illnesses with 35,900

**MA 2002 Population:**  
**6,427,801**

**MA 2002 Employment:**  
**3,202,327**

Source: MA Division of Employment and Training; U.S. Census Bureau

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002



# Fatality Data

Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2002

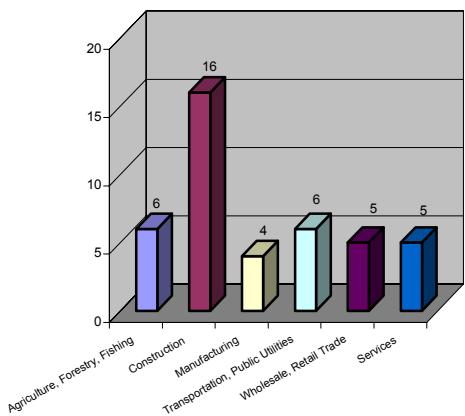
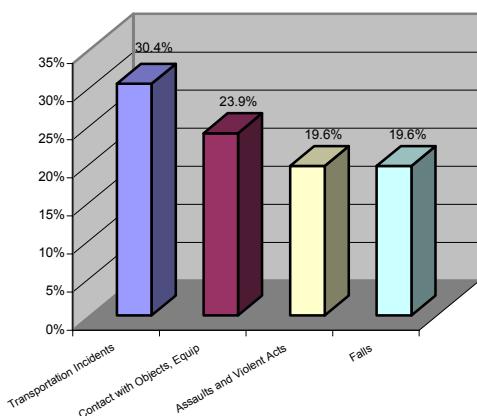


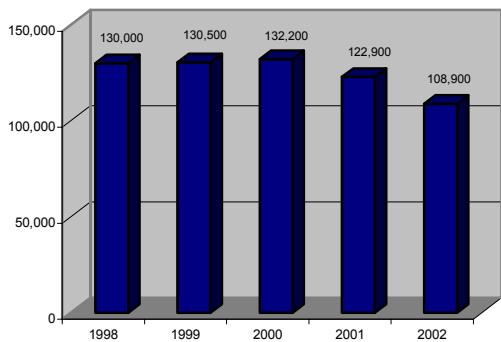
Chart 4: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2002



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries  
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

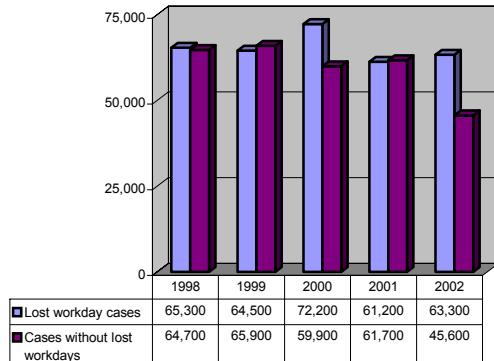
# Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Private Industry, 1998-2002



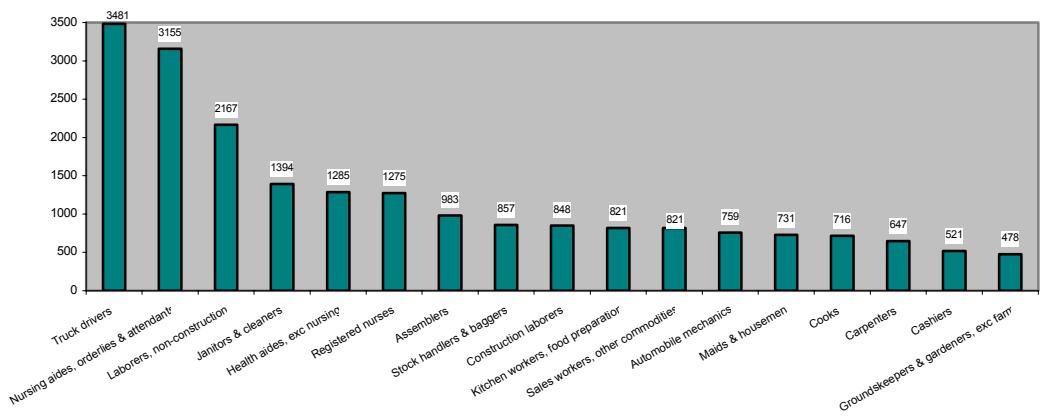
- **Total number of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses dropped by about 14,000 from 2001 to 2002**
- **There were about 16,000 fewer cases without lost workdays in 2002 than in 2001 and about 2,000 more lost workday cases**

Chart 6: Numbers of lost workday<sup>2</sup> v. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Private Industry, 1998-2002



# Occupation Data

Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Private Industry, 2002

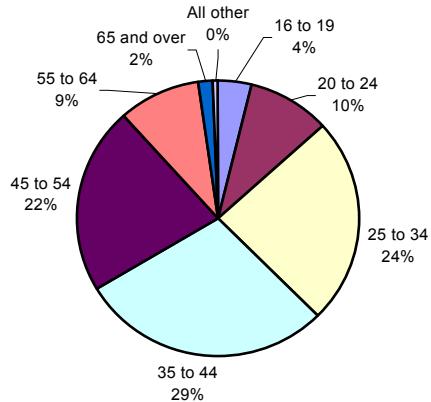


- **Truck drivers and Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA Private Industry in 2002, followed by Non-construction laborers and Janitors and cleaners**

# Case & Demographic Data

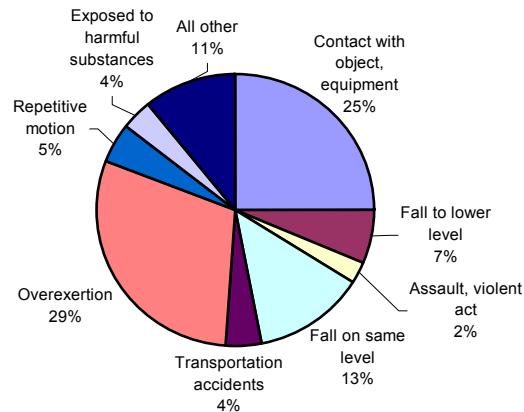
## Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Private Industry, 2002



## Event or Exposure

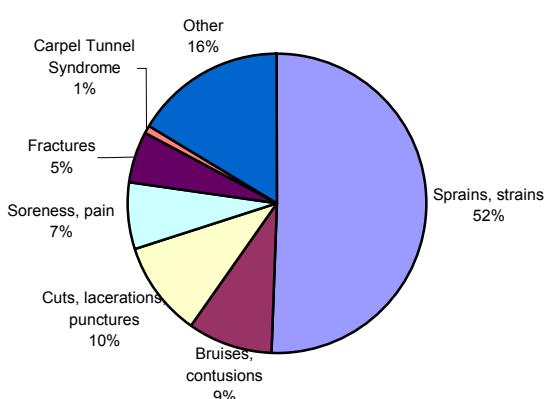
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Private Industry, 2002



- Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Massachusetts in 2002
- Most injuries and illnesses were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment
- Sprains and strains made up over half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2002
- The back and the upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, elbow, and/or finger) made up over half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2002

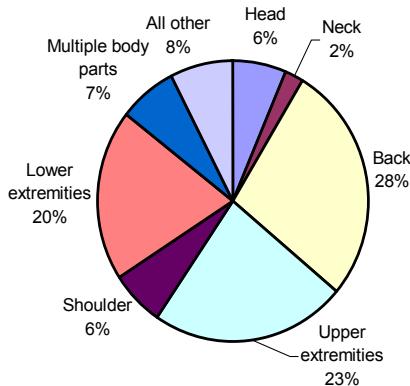
## Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Private Industry, 2002



## Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Private Industry, 2002



<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>2</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

## 2002 Report – All Industries



This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

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All Industries  
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Construction  
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate  
Manufacturing  
Services  
Transportation and Public Utilities  
Wholesale and Retail Trade  
  
Mining (see: [www.msha.gov](http://www.msha.gov))



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